not the understanding, not the will, not the resolution to become happy, why then it deserves to be not happy, and it is not for a stranger to uncide in its affairs. Therefore, is not for a stranger to consideration. I am come to the United States to plead before your great people for the ben that the state of the stranger to making the present particular to making an order and the great principle of the soverings night of every an ion to dispose principle of the decide upon its own institutions. Feeble est of manifest presenting right of every nation to dis-principle of the envention right of every nation to dis-tribuled, and to decide upon its own has unless. F-all weak indeed, but strong because endowed with al-such as that of the martyrs, whose strength was equi-remete mountains, and powerful because occupying a emission of the environment of the endowed of humanif-right for my nation, and claim norther right I my elifon only how before this principle. [Applause, ] Allow me the section as mountains, and powerful because accuracy and said immovable ground, claims at the hands of homemity that night for my nation, and claims in the facts of homemity that night for my nation, and claims in the hands of homemity that night for my nation, and claims in the hands provide constitution to the process of the sover eightly of your nearly in the practical carries of the sover eightly of your nearly independent and the practical carries of the sover eightly of your nearly independent and the practical carries of the sover eightly of your nearly independent and your darty, and you mare responsible to God and your country how you use this privilege and perform this darty country how you use this privilege and perform this darty country how you use this privilege and perform this darty of the university of your people, in its constituted below, to decide what changes and unprivident that does, to decide what changes and unprivident that of your country. I have only to thank you for the sympathy you have expressed for the principle of feedom, and is utter the jey and gratitude with which that expression is received. And as I firmly believe—and he leave you have not ment send these internal matters with a view to engage me is questions belonging to different parties of your countrymen, and to entangle me in difficulties which would lead to a perfect failure of the groat purpose for which I have come here, I beg once more to return you the success thanks. And I declare—and me of no condition or stairs can be cofficient for the cause of Hougary and liberty from whatever quarter it comes, at no moment, and in collected the stairs can be offended at the declaration—that while we welcome, and gratefully acknowledge sympathy and support for the cause of Hougary and liberty from whatever quarter it comes, at no moment, and in oplace is it so dear, as when it comes from the working such that the form of the cause of the comes of the cause of the se your influence and your constitutional privilege in su summer as might lead to some effectual benefit for a cause in behalf which you have here expressed your trest and sympathy. [Appliance]

The delegation then withdrew, and the public proceedings of the day were at an end.

#### Proceedings To-Day.

It is the intention of Governor Kessuth to hold a levee for the reception of deputations and private persons who may be introduced between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, this day, at the Irving

He will be visited at 12 o'clock by a great number of European friends of Republicanism, who will present him with an address in Italian, upon the subject of liberal ascendancy in Europe. They will be escert'd to the Irving House, and will bear a large Republican banner.

There will also be an address from the Venezuelan

# LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office. corner Hanover and Beaver sta.

#### Virginia Election.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851. The Opposition here are making great exertions and the Whig majority has been reduced to-day.

In Norfolk County the Opposition majority is

Princes Ann-Opposition majority 27. Nancemond-Whig majority 76, with one pre-cinct to hear from, which will reduce it slightly. Isle of Wight-Opposition majority 212.

### XXXIId CONGRESS ..... First Session.

IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, appeared to-day.

When the reading of the journal was concluded,
Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, presented a petition
of several petty officers and seamen of the United
States Navy, praying Congress to abolish the laws
which have been attached to the Naval Appropriation bill, prohibiting them from exchanging rations
of beef and pork for vegetables and fruits. He said
no person in the public service had fewer comforts
than Jack. We had taken away his grog rations,
and he has submitted to have his flogging abolished;
with forbearance he submitted; but now to take
away his vegetables and fruits was too bad. Referted to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Bronnead, of Pa., presented petitions from
Pennsylvania against the introduction of foreign paupers and convicts.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., presented petitions from
Missouri and Virginia against the employment of
Chaplains in the public service. Referred to the
Judiciary Committee

On motion, by Mr. Davis, of Mass., the bill of the
last seston, making provision for the better security
of the lives of passengers en vessels propelled in
whole or in part by steam, was referred to the Committee on Cemmerce.

Mr. Gwin, of California, presented a petition
for the increase of the salary of the Judge of the
Northern District in that State.

A large number of private memorials were preanted, and with petitions in file, were referred to the
appropriate Committees.

Mr. Stockyon, of New-Jersey, presented a memorial of numerous citizens of Newark, N. J., setting
forth that they are well acquainted with John S.
Thrasher, lately condemned by the authorities of

Mr. Stockton, of New-Jersey, presented a memorial of numerous citizens of Newark, N. J., setting forth that they are well acquainted with John S. Thrasher, lately condemned by the authorities of Cuba. They narrate the reported circumstances of his unjust and unfair mock-trial, and pray that the Government will take such measures, as will prevent an honorable American citizen from being sent in chains, for a long imprisonment, as a galley slave. He (Mr. S.) said he had great reepect for the ancient measureby of Spain, but he should be glad if she would amend her laws. Her criminal processes were rather summary—a little too much so. It was no loke. Punishment followed condemnation very rapidly. He had not full information on this subject, and desired now to obtain it. He hoped when all was known, that it would not appear as badly as the petition represented. He was not for intervention but, if the rights of an American citizen had been invaded, he should have another motion to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Fresident he requested to lay he feet the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, all the information he may possess, touching the impressment of Mr. John S. Thrasher in a dangeon in the Castle at Havana, in the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Cass, of Michigan, submitted a resolution, calling for information relative to the attack on the American steamer Prometheus by a British National vessei. Laid over

American steamer Promotheus by a British vessel. Laid over
Mr. Seward. of New-York, in behalf of his colleague, Mr. Fish, introduced a bill to establish a
Uffited States Mint in the City of New-York. Re-

legue, Mr. Fish, introduced a bill to establish a United States Mint in the City of New-York. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to interpose his friendly offices with the French Republic, in behalf Abd-el-Kader.

Mr. Riett of South Carolina, introduced a bill to indemnity South Carolina for moneys expended for the United States during the Seminole War.

Mr. Felich of Michigan, introduced a bill for a Shi Canal around the Falls of St. Marys.

Messis Walker of Wisconsin, Felich, Dongs of Wisconsin, and Downs of Louisiana, introduced bills granting Land to their respective States for the construction of Railroads.

Mr. Bright of Indiana, effered a resolution to amend Rules, so as to have the election of the Senate Officers laid over.

Mr. Borland of Arkansas, introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Worth.

Mr. Norris of New-Hampshire, introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. John McNeil.

Mr. Dosag introduced a bill to improve the navigation of the Upper Mississippi, and it was made a special order for Wednesday week.

Mr. Shirlies, of Illinois, moved to postpone Mr. Foote's Compromise Resolutions till two o'clock, in order to take up the Kossuth Resolution. Agreed to.

Mr. Seward moved to take up his Kossuth Resolution. Agreed to.

Mr. Seward moved to take up his Kossuth Resolution. Agreed to.

Noes 13.

Mr. Seward moved to take up his Kossuth Resortation. Agreed to.

Haif past One—Mr Seward said he would abstain at this time from a discussion on the merits of the resolution. If the distinguished person intended to be welcomed had floated on our shores unbidden and uninvited, then there would have been no impropriety in Congress not noticing his arrival. But the United States found him in prison in Asia Minor, and in prison for his cause. Congress instructed the President to send him, through our representative, assurances of American sympathy, and to tender him a passage to the United States in a national vessel—The President had obeyed those instructions, and in his Annual Message had informed Congress that the arrival of the distinguished stranger was daily expected, and recommended that Congress would consider and adopt some suitable mode of reception and calertainment of the man who had been brought here by their authority. This alone was enough to attract the attention of the world. We did not stop here. At the instance of the President, the subject had been improduced in the Senate, and a debate had ensued. Under these circumstances, silence would be considered as neglect, and neglect would be considered as neglect. Therefore, in whose bosom we had enkindled feelings of gratitude, and had raised an expectation of a warm and generous welcome. The effect would be understood as allowing the arrival of Kossura to pass unnoticed by Congress; and, to put himself and others right, he had introduced the subject to Congress again; and that, too, in a shape so unexcep-

tionable, that all could unite in it. He cared little for the shape in which the resolution might be put. He would have voted for the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi, without the amendment of the Senator from New-Hampshire. He considered that no sentiment was more strongly entertained by the American people with respect to Hungary, than that we should give Kossurh a cordial welcome. Less than this resolution proposed we ought not to do-more we might do. But those who desired more must wait for the present. The very simplicity of this act will give it value. He kne who more sublime speciacle that could be exhibited to the world, than that of the Congress and the United States Government giving to Kossurh a cordial welcome on his escape from the toils of European despotable hoped that as Kossurh a been brought here by the astion of Congress, his reception and welcome would be a welcome one. His resolution did not commit Congress to anything beyond a welcome. The combination in Europe of certain powers has clearly established the fact that they have made despotism a common cause. Consequently, the cause of Constitutional freedom had become a common

The combination in Europe of certain powers has clearly established the fact that they have made despotism a common cause. Consequently, the cause of Constitutional freedom had become a common cause among its friends and advocates. As such, the Hungerian struggle had been hailed as the struggle of civil and religious liberty, in which we had so deep an interest. In all such struggles and contests one man more than any other always becomes distinguished, on account of his virtues and abilities. When the contest in Switzerland was inquired into, the name and fame of William Tell became prominent. If you look at the history of the struggle in Scotland your recollections of Wallace are revived. And whenever the American Revolution is mentioned, the majestic form of Washington rises before your eyes. So in the case of Hungary—the name of Kossurn stands forth, and with it is identified the whole history of that nation. In honoring him we honor the cause in which his country was engaged, and all those who have been engaged in struggles for liberty.

It had been said that Kossuth had done nothing for

engaged, and all those who have been engaged in struggles for liberty.

It had been said that Kossuth had done nothing for the United States. The United States, at this day, stands independent of the aid or encouragement of any being, save that of the great Ruler of the Universe. He was unwilling to do anything which would involve the nation in a war. He considered the mission of the United States was peace; that our prosperity was better promoted by maintaining peace at home and peace with all mankind. If he would see in this resolution the least tendency toward war he would hesitate. He was clearly of the opinion that any nation might do that freely, and without offense which was not forbidden by the laws of many nations. The laws of nations do not forbid, the laws of nature require—hospitality to the oppressed. The laws of nature require us to extend our hospitality to all who require it, and now, while the eyes tality to all who require it, and now, while the eyes of the world are upon us, shall we refuse to Kossutts

of the world are upon us, shall we refuse to Kossuth a cordial welcome?

Mr. Shields moved to amend, by substituting after the word "Resolve," that a Committee of three Senators be appointed by the Chair to wait upon and introduce Governor Kossuth to the Senate. He read from the journal of the Senate proceedings in the case of the reception of La Fayette, when a Committee entered the chamber with La Fayette, and, when inside the bar, Mr. Barber said, "Mr. President, we introduce General La Fayette to the Senate of the United States" His amendment provided for similar proceedings in the case of Kossuth.

The Chair said the amendment was not in order. The resolution of the Senator from New-York was a joint resolution, providing for action by both Houses.

The amendment proposed action by the Senate alone.

Mr. Hall said he differed from the Chair, and would appeal.

The amendment proposed action by the Senate alone.

Mr. Hale said he differed from the Chair, and would appeal.

Mr. Berrien said the proceedings in the case of La Fayette were the result of a conference between the Committees of both Houses, appointed by a joint resolution. He agreed with his colleague in the remarks made by him in opposition to the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi. His opposition did not arise from any doubt of the merit of Kossura. He had been an attentive observer of events in Hungary, and had sympathized deeply in the misfortunes of her people. The struggle there was the restoration or preservation of an ancient charter, under which rights were very unequally secured. But he had never doubted that when Hungary had emerzed from that contest: when her independence and nationality were secured and recognized, she would make such progress as to assimilate her Government with those principles of equity which we so much revere. He would not say a word, or do an act, to pluck a single leaf from the laurel wreath which entwind the brow of the patriot who has so eminently distinguished himself in the cause of civil and religious liberty. But, with the vast amount of public business before them, and which would detain them here so long to transact and dispose of, should the Senate waste its time in the discussion of the form in which they would confer an idle compliment—a compliment which the recipient himself would consider an idle one.

It had been said that this case was like that of La Fayette, and called for like action. He did not think so. What was that case of La Fayette!

sider an idle one.

It had been said that this case was like that of La Fayette, and called for like action. He did not think so. What was that case of La Fayette? A French nobleman, endowed with gifts and privileges, he left his native land for this. He forecore all the privileges which, from his rank and position, he was entitled to enjoy. He abandoned all, and came to this land to take his share in the struggles and privations of our fathers. He was our patriot, our friend, our brother, in our cause. In after years he came among us, and we received him with honor. He came to us, not for the purpose of advancing a principle which it had been said was connected with the upheaving of revolutions in Europe, but he came here to witness the fruits of the struggle in which he had taken a part—to visit the scenes of his carly efforts, and to admire the progress of institutions which he had contributed to establish. The case of La Fayette stands alone. It ought to stand alone. He would not detract from the honors paid to the Marquis de La Fayette by conferring them on any living man. No other man could ever stand in the same relation to the United States that La Fayette did. It was said that Kossuth had been invited to the United States that La Fayette did. was said that Kossuth had been invited to the United States. He did not understand this as others did. Did any one doubt that the object of Congress in doing so was to afford him an asylum where he would be protected by our laws; that we dispatched a vessel for him and his companions, in order to afford them a safe transit to our shores! If they were to remain here, he considered the United States bound, parhaps, to afford them an asylum, and the means of living.

From the speeches of Kossuth it would be per-ceived that he comes here for the promotion of the From the speeches of Kossuth it would be per-ceived that he comes here for the promotion of the principle that every nation has the exclusive right to control its own affairs: and he expects us—from the Government, if it will, if not from the people acting on the Government—to tell all European governments that they must abstain from all inter-ference with Hungary in her struggle with Austria. In union with Great Britain we are called upon to say to Russia, "stand off" and if you interfere be-tween Hungary and Austria, we will have to inter-tere also." This is the object of Kossuth. He

say to Russia, "stand off" and if you interfere between Hungary and Austria, we will have to interfere also." This is the object of Kossuth. He comes not here seeking a home and an asylum, but, he says, "Let this declaration be made by America, and then Hungary is free." That he will return and renew the contest with undoubted success.

Mr. Berrien referred to and quoted from speeches made in England by Mr. Ex Secretary Walker, by the American Consul, and by Kossuth, in which such a policy was more than hinted at—unmistakeably avowed. The speeches of Kossuth, since his arrival, had shown that his purpose in coming here was to seek from us an enforcement of the principle that no foreign power should interfere between Austria and Hungary. Kossuth comes not to ask your sympathy; compliments and honors to himself he does not ask; but he does ask your intervention of Russia in case of a renewal of the contest. Now, was Congress prepared to give Kossuth any such pledge! Had Congress the power to pledge this Government inadeemably to a course of action which would result in war! He regarded the course now proposed to be pursued as calculated more than any other to provoke hostile relations with Russia. To pledge this Government to any such hostile policy was to depart which inevitably will result in such a departure!

a departure learning and the speeches here since his arrival. Kossuth declares he is now on free ground, and can speak plainly, and he plainly tells us that his object is not to obtain the sympathy, but the aid of the American Republic—peaceably, if may be, by moral power, but forcibly, if it must be, by the arms of the nation Republic—peaceably, if may be, by moral power, but forcibly, if it must be, by the arms of the nation—to protect his country from the intervention of despots. All less than this is idle, and of no vatue. And now, following these declarations made by him on his first arrival here, can the civilized world fail to infer from the passage of this resolution that we welcome Kossuth as the agent specially come among us to obtain from us the recognition of this principle! Can any one doubt the justice of such an inference, when it is known that we have his object plainly stated in his own language before us, when we pass this resolution! In order to exclude any conclusion of this kind from the passage of this resolution, he proposed to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following.

"And be if further resolved, That this welcome thus offered to Leuis Kossuth extends to his associate Hungarian either, who have landed on our shores; but, while welcoming these Hungarian patriots to an asylum in our country, and to the protection which our laws will afford to them, it is due to candor to declare, that it is not the purpose of Congress to depart from the settled policy of this Government, which forbids all interference with the concerns of other nations.

other nations.

He was unwilling to do anything in his seat in the advancement of her principles on the other side of the ocean which would jeopard the peace and safety of his own country, to which he owed his first and

of his own country, to which he owed his first and absolute duty.

Mr. Halk was a friend of the resolution. He would offer no amendment to it. He had been admonshed a few days ago, by the Senator from Michigan, that his amendment had defeated that Senator's resolution, suspending diplomatic relutions with Austria. He, however, was inclined to the opinion that his amendment on that occasion had lost strength by being attached to the Senator's resolution. (Laughter.) Nor would he offend the Senator rom Mississippi by using any ambiguous words or sinister expression. He would speak in plain English.

The resolution had been objected to, because there were no precedents. He accorded to all the eulogy paid to La Fayette, but would say that La Fayette was bound by no precedent. Had he searched the musty records of France to eternity, he could have discovered no precedent for his own noble conduct. The history of the United States was without prace-

dent. Since the days of the Revolution, her history had no precedent. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, had no precedent in the history of the world. This country has been constant-

tory of the world. This country has been constantly making precedents.—

Mr. Footh—Presidents. (Laughter.)

Mr. Halb—The Senator from Mississippi can't hear the word precedent sounded without associating tigwith President. (Laughter.)

Mr.\*Footh—The Senator from New-Hampshire had aspirations that way at one time, and I thought it was now running in his mind. (Laughter.)

Mr. Halb thought that the Senator, fresh as he was from the conquest of those who onnesed him.

from the conquest of those was opposed him, crowned with civic honors, nodding plumes on his brow, and sword by his side, with prospects for the future so bright, might have forborne that fling at his (Hale's) aspirations, which had so long since failed. He then repeated that not one great event

inture so bright, might have fororme that filing at his (Hale's) aspirations, which had so long since failed. He then repeated that not one great event in the brilliant history of this Government had a precedent in the annals of the world. The Coastinution was the only written one that the world had ever seen, except that which governed the Piligrians of the Mayflower. The American people sympathized with Hungary, and the bause of Hungary wherever it is struggling. All the provisoes and exclusions in the world would not prevent the manifestation of that sympathy on all occasions. He supposed there was no objection to an expression of opinion: no objection to welcome where you should welcome. He hoped the nation was not about taking a step backward. Congress had sympathized with struggling nations—why should it not now! He hoped we were not now to stand still, with folded arms—not now to furl our banners and keep from view those mottoes on them, written in the blood our fathers.

Mr. Miller, of New-Jersey, saw that, three menths ago, Kossuth was an exile in Turkey, abandoned by every Christian nation. We sympathized with him as Louis Kossuth, the exile; as such we sent a national vessel for him, and as such all were now prepared to receive him with open hearts and hands. He had no objection to the resolution of the Senator from New-York, and would have voted for it without saying a word, had it not been that, from the declarations of Kossuth, it might be inferred that something more was meant than a welcome. He was opposed to interference with other nations. He helieved the day was not far distant when Europe, would be free, and that through the great moral influence of our institutions; but he also believed that the first American gun fired in a contest with Europe, would be most disastrous to the cause of liberty. The altar of our county, has its own temple. That temple was here. In it the oppressed of every clime can find a home, where they can repose in safety. And he was opposed to carrying that altar throu

free principles.

Mr. Foore said he had introduced his original Mr. Foote said he had introduced his original resolution after a conference with the Secretary of State, and he had understood such resolution was approved by the President. He understood the President and his advisers were committed in favor of some suitable reception of Kossuth. He now regretted having withdrawn his resolution. It might have been now passed. He did not understand Kossuth as asking the interference of the Government. Herelied on the people. The people had a right to meet Kossuth in public, and to aid him with money, if they thought proper. He thought it to be the duty of Congress to adopt this measure. We should not shrink from our duty from any dread of the censure, condemnation, or power of the Czar of Russia. What was there in this resolution that could give offense to Russia, It she took offense at it, it only showed that she was a heartless tyrani, and that should be a reason for passing it. He could not conceive how any man in his senses could see, in the passage of this resolution, anything to embroil in the passage of this resolution, anything to embroil us with other nations. He could not relish the taste of running the comparison between Kossuth and La Fayette. It could not but wound the sensitive heart

of the person named.

Mr. Sumner, (of Mass.) got the floor, when
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851 The following Committees were announced to morning:
On Elections—Messrs. Disney, Williams. Hamilton,
Schermerhorn, Caskie, Ewing, Davis, (Mass.,) and

Schermerhorn, Caskie, Ewing, Davis, (stass.) and Gamble.

On Ways and Means-Messis. Houston, Jones, (Tenn.) Stanly, Hibbard, Brooks, Jones, (Penn.,) Appleton, (Mass.) Dunham and Phelps.

On Claims-Messis Daniel, Edgerton, Bowie, Sey mour, (Conn.) Rantoul, Sackett, Curtis, Smith, (Ala.) and Porter.

On Commerce-Messis. Seymour, (N. Y.,) Johnson, (Tenn.) Stephens, (Ga.,) Fuller, (Maine.) Doncan, Robbins, St. Martin, Aiken and Walsh.

On Public Lands-Messis. Hall, Cobb, Bennett, Orr, Waltins, Freeman, Moore, Henn and McCorkle.

Post-Office-Messis. Olds, A. G. Penn, Fowler, Powell, Schoolcraft, Scurry, Grey, Marshall, (Cal.,) and Clark.

Post-type.

Powell, Schoolcraft, Scurry, Grey,
and Clark.

District of Columbia—Messrs Ficklin, Averett,
Hammond, Allen. (Mass.,) Hillyer, Bell, Buell and
Hammond, Marshall,

Hammond, Allen, (Mass.,) Hillyar, Bell, Buell and Mace.

Judiciary—Messrs McLanahan, Meade, Marshall, (Ky..) Venable, Harris, (Tenn..) Meacham, Bragg, Parker, (Ind.) and King, (N. Y.)

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. McDonald, Stanton, (Ky..) Strother, Gaylord, Fuller, (Pa..) Rantoul, Murphy, Yates and Dean.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Johnson, (Tenn..) Sweetser, Schoonmaker, Straton, Letcher, Thomas M. Howe, Morehead, Babcock, and Campbell, (Ill.) Private Land Claims—Messrs. Jenkins, Thompson, (Va..) Abercrombie, Dawson, Campbell, (Ohio.) Nabors, Landry, Snow, and Miller.

Manufactures—Messrs. Beale, Florence, Thompson, (Mass..) Cleveland, White, (Ky..) Murray, Perkins, Green, and Hart.

Agriculture—Messrs. Floyd, Dockery, Skelton, Newton, McMullin, Cable, (Ohio.) Brenton, Doty, and McNair.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Johnson, (Ark.) Howard, Briggs, Jackson, Conger, Fitch, Caidwell, Marshall (Cal.) and Durkee.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Burt, Bissell, Gentry, Gorman, Evans, Smart, Stevens, (Pa.) Wileox and Haven.

Militiar—Peaslee. Savage, King, (R. I.) Davis

Haven.

Millia—Peaslee, Savage, King, (R. I.) Davis (Ind.) Hunter, Andrews, Hebard. (Vt.) Chastain, Ward.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Stanton. (Tenn.) Bocock, Burrows, Harris (Ala.) Cabell, (Fia.) Ross, Penniman, Wildrick and Goodenow.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Bayly, (Va.) Woodward, Toombs, Polk, Tayler, Appleton, (Me.) Ingersoll, Chandler and Breckenridge.

Territories—Messrs. Richardson, Holliday, Clingman, Stone. Giddings, Balley, (Ga.) Scudde r, Stuart and Lockhart.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Millson, Russell

man, Stone. Giddings, Balley, (Ga.) Scudde r, Stuart and Lockhart.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Millson, Russell,
Tuck, Townshend, Brown, (N. J.) Churchwell, Cottons, Goodrich and Ailen, (III)

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Harris, (Tenn.) Price,
Martin, Molony, Eastman, Johnson, (Ohio.) Kuhns,
Jones, (N. Y.) and Chapman.

Roads and Canuls—Messrs Robinson, Colcock, J.
W. Howe, Mason, Stanton, (Ohio.) Hart, Faulkner,
Suthertand and Johnson, (Ga.)

Patents—Messrs. Catter, Dimmick, Ward, Thurston and White, (Ala.)

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Stanton.

(Kv.) Edmondson, Bowie, Doty and Boyd.

Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Cable,
Thomas Y. How, Bibighaus, Busby and Washburn.

Accounts—Messrs. Mason, Morrison, Welch, Robic and Durcan.

Accounts—Messis, Mason, Merrison, Weich, Re-ie and Duncan.

Mileage—Hendricks, Freeman, Haws, Leicher and

Mileage—Hendricks, Freeman, Haws, Letcher and Allison.

Engraving—Messes. Hammond, Riddle and Miner.

Litrary—Chandler. Woodward and Main (Mass.)

Enrolled Bills—Messes. Wildrick and Barrere.

Expenditures State Department—Messes. Stuart, Ashe, Wells, Campbell. (III.)

Expenditures Treasury Department—Messes. Thurston, Hendricks, Walbridge, Grow, Allison.

Expenditures of War Department—Messes. Dimmick, Ives, Bowne, Parker, (Ind.) Chastain.

Expenditures of Navy Department—Messes. McMullen, Harris, (Ala.), Horsford, Florence, Cabell. (Fla.)

Expenditures of Post-Office Department—Messes.

Penn, Kurtz, Davis, (Mass..) Hascall and Savage.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Hesses. Bartlett, Haws, Davis, (Ind.) Outlaw, Churchwell and Taylor.

The Committee on Printing has not yet been appointed.

The Committee on Printing has not yet been appointed.

A resolution from the Senate, proposing the election of Chaplain by each House, to interchange weekly, was proposed.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, opposed the election of such officers on the ground that there was no authority for it, and because it is a burlesque of the Christian religion. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected: Yeas, 22: Nays, 169.

Mr. Benn proposed an amendment, that the Chaplains shall not receive compensation out of the Treasury of the United States. Rejected.

The Senate's resolution was adopted.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Chaplain

There were twelve candidates in the field, and after four votings, M. F. Morgan, Methodist Episcopal, was elected. Mr. Haws gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the act regulating the carriage of passengers in Merchant service.

### NEW-YORK.

Navigation of the Hudson.

Albany, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1831.

The Hendrik Hudson is here this morning from New-York. She passed the feet of tow-boats, which left here yesterday, in the ice about four miles north of Hudson, moving with great difficulty. None of the steamers have returned yet, and as the weather has become colder since yesterday afternoon, it is not probable that any attempt will be made to send off any more boats should the steamers get back. Second Dispatch.

Second Dispatch.

ALEANY, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851, P. M.

The steamboat New-York has resurned. She reports that she left her beats in charge of the Baltic and Belle, near Red Hook, and that on her way up she met the beats, which left here last evening in her company, clear of the ice: she also reports that the channel is clear to Coeyman's, but for six miles above that place it is packed heavily. It is not likely

that any further attempts to tow vessels to New-York

will be made for the present. The schooners Adelmide and J. D. Pish, and sloop's Index and Ann B. Holmes have again gone into the Basin.

The Hencrik Hudson leaves this evening for New-York, with a large frieght. She sua tained considerable damage by the ice last night.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara at Halifat. HALIPAX, N. S., Tuesday, Dec. 9-11 P.M. The R. M. steamship Niagara, now 101 days out from Liverpool, has not as yet made her appearance.

#### LOUISIANA

The Winfield Scott.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 8, 1851.
The steamship Winfield Scott sailed for New York this morning.

Southern Mail-American Newspapers in Ha-

Southern Mail—American Newspapers in Havana—Texas Items, &c.

Baltinore, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

The Southern mail as late as due has arrived. A letter from Havana in The New-Orleans Picayane, and Delta, and The New-York Heraid, had been interdicted in the Island of Cuba.

Dr. Wm. Gilbert committed suicide at New-Orleans on Tuesday last.

Brevet-General Belknap, U. S. Army, died in Texas, on the 10th ult.

The opinion on the Texas side of the Rio Grande is that Caravajal will ultimately triumph, and the sympathy in his behalf is predominant.

Col. Ford and a body-guard, late of the Revolutionary party had arrived at Corpus Christi. Ford was fast recovering from his wounds.

Markets ... . Reported by Telegraph Markets....Reported by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. S.

The advices by the Pacific were received about noon to-day, and gave an active impulse to Cotton. The day's sales reached 12,000 bales. Prices closing firm, without any decided advance. Strict Middling is quoted at 71c. The receipts to-day have been 18,490 bales being the largest this season. WRISKY has declined I cent. 1,400 bbls have been sold at 17 @174c. Molasses has declined, but there is an active demand. To-day 3,000 hhds. at 25c. for Prime. Coy-FEE is dull at 8@84c. The stock on hand is fully 90,000 bags. Rice is languid.

CINCINNATI. Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

PEE IS dell at Sassic. The stock on hand is fully 90,000 bags. Rice is languid.

CINGINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

Hogs are firm and unchanged. The whole number of this season has been 159,000 against 90,000 last year to the same date. 300 bols. Mess Pork sold at \$12. New-York sight Exchange is at par @1 premium. CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 8, 1851.

There is more firmness in Hogs. 2,500 were sold to-day at \$150@\$460. Flour is active; sales of 6,000 bbls. at \$2.93@\$3. Fright have advanced. Pork for New-Orleans is taken at 75c. and Flour at 50c. New-York Exchange is in more demand, and firmer; quotations are at par @1 prem.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1851.

Cottox—The sales of the week have been 36,000 bales, closing firm. The increase in the receipts last year is 40,000 bales. Pork is declining. Exchange on New-York at 60 days is at 2@2 discount.

Albany, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

Sales were made to-day of 2,000 bush, four-rowed
BARLEY at 80c., 20,000 hs Mixed Western Wood at
37 ic., and 100 bbls. new Mass Pork at \$15.

### CITY ITEMS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE.-The closing lecture of the First Course before the Mercantile Library Association was delivered last night by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M.D., of Boston. A house full to overflowing was assembled by the fame of the celebrated Massachusetts poet and humorist, and judging from the enthusiastic appliause which the lecture called forth, certainly experienced no disappointment. The subject was the "Love of Nature." It was treated by Dr. Holmes in a series of discursive, humorous sketches, showing the influence of natural beauty on character, and abounding in palpable satirical hits on the stupidity and affect tation which were insensible to its power. The frequent alternations from the serious to the comic, or rather perpetual sparkle of frolicsome fancies which was inclosed in a frame-work of gravity prowhich was inclosed in a wame-work of gravity produced an irresistible effect on the audience,—and scarcely less on the lecturer himself, who seemed to enjoy his own wit as much as any of his hearers. One of the most striking passages in the lecture was a description of the birds and flowers of New-England, in comparison with those of the old country, which displayed the fine artistic test of a consummate word painter. Dr. Holmes is an animated, effective speaker, with an uncommonly graceful and polished style of elocution.

SINGING CLASSES .- Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury, Conductor of Music at the Tabernacle, and author of various musical works, &c., is prepared to organize his classes of ladies and gentlemen for the winter, upon his new method of teaching, so successfully adopted in large classes last winter. A meeting for this object will be held at No. 413 Broad way, corner of Lispenard-st , this evening, and also on Friday evening next. The mode of teaching music in classes has, of late years, been brought to great perfection. Indeed, there are many facilities for learning to read music in classes, greater than can be offered in private lessons. The chief characteristics of Prof. B.'s mode of teaching are divesting the subject of unnecessary technicalities, consecutively classifying the lessons, and putting into immediate practice whatever has been learned. Much has been lost in teaching music for the want of system ; and it cannot be reasonably doubted that had more pains formerly been taken in educating the people to music, and in rending away the veil that has seemed to them to hang over the subject, where we now have hundreds of singers we should have had our thousands. In Mr. B.'s method, should have had our thousands. In Mr. B.'s method, the musical characters necessary to be learned, preparatory for the first lesson, are printed upon a small card, to be carried in the pocket. The notes, resis and scale, appear upon this card. This is for daily reference. At the appointed lesson the class assemble for practice, and spend the whole hour in singing—that is, putting in practice the principles contained upon the card. At the close of the lesson, card No. 2 is given out, containing an additional amount of elementary instruction preparatory to the meeting for the second lesson, and so on, the pupils receiving the card containing the substance of the lesson in advance of the meeting. The classes this week are on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

17 I Poritani will be repeated to-night at the Opera House, with the same excellent cast that gave it with such effect on Monday evening.

17 Another Railroad Collision occurred Monday evening, when the Philadelphia train and the New-York train met, about seven miles the other side of Amboy, damaging considerably both engines, and injuring Mr. Woodbridge, the conductor. The engineers and firemen saved themselves by jumping from the cars. The train was delayed, and the passengers did not reach New-York until a

We are requested to state that on and after to-morrow, the 11th inst., the hour of departure of the morning line to Philadelphia, by stemboat John Potter, will be changed from 8 to 10 A.M. The afternoon line will leave at 4 P.M., as heretofore. This arrangement will continue until

The Ladies of the Bethesda Baptist Church, are now having a Fair open in the Lecture Room of their Church in Christie-st., near Delancy, for the sale of fancy articles. See advertisement.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- The fifth quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Monday evening next, 18th inst. Rev. E. H. Chapin of this City, and Dr. Charles Jewett, of Mass., are engaged to speak on that occasion. Rev. Mr. Chapin is well known as a talented speaker, and is always acceptable to the nubble. Dr. Lewett is very a speaker to the nubble. as a talented speaker, and is always acceptable to the public. Dr. Jewett is very popular in New-England, and will give a full detail of the opera-tions of the new law in Maine. This subject is of itself sufficiently exciting to secure a full atten-dance.

PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR .- It will be seen by reference to a card of Mr. Barnum in our paper of to-day, that the exhibition of Philipp's Fire Annihilator is to come off on the 18th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. CIRCUS.-The magnificent Kossuth Cav-

alcade at the Bowery Amphitheater, is attracting immense audiences. It will be given again this af-ternoon as well as in the evening. COURT CALENDAR-This Day .-

Piras - Part I. - Nos. 1.251, 1.185, 1.187, 1.255, 1.257, 1.231, 1.263, 1.267, 1.269, 1.291, 1.293, 1.297, 1.299, 1.301, Part II. - Same as yesterday.

Circuit Court - This Day - Nos. 18, 841, 846, 183, 427, 444, 848, 850, 852, 2.142, 502, 488. [No other causes] will be tried this term.]
SUPPRIOR COURT.—This Day.—Nos. 10, 75, 76, 83, 84, 139, 19, 203, 240, 241, 242, 247, 249, 250, 257, 262, 264, 267, 270, 40, 195, 71, 30, 221, 272, 273 to 289, 763, 290, 291, 293 to 300. MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Laurence Reilly for the Murder of his wife, Anne Reilly, and mother-in-law, Mary Golding, in June last, at Williams-

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OVER AND TER-MINER.- Before Judge Barculo and Justices Stilwell and Wright .- Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851 .- This being the day to which this case was adjourned the District Attorney, H. B. Duryea, appeared for the prosecution and John Dikeman (ex Judge) and Alexander McCue, Esc., for the defense. The prisoner appeared in good health, and was neatly and cleanly dressed. He seemingly paid marked attention to all the proceedings, but betrayed no uneasiness, bearing himself throughout in a calm and self-possessed

As before stated, the Court was held in the Governer's Room, in consequence of the insecurity of the ceiling in the room usually occupied by the Supreme Court. A numerous audience was present many of whom could not be accommodated with seats. There being 22 Jurors' names in the box, the Court ordered two talesmen to be sworn, making the

The following Jurors were sworn The following Jurors were swotn:

1. William E Cozna.

2. John Jarger.

3. John E Smith.

4. Bernard Boyle.

5. R. J Dodge.

6. Peter Skidmore.

7. Joseph J. Brewer.

6. Peter Skidmore.

7. The District Attorney then opened the case. He

said the indictment which is to be tried is for the alleged murder of one Mary Golding, of Williamsalleged murder of one stary tooking, of whitams-burgh, on the 28th of June last. The crime of mur-der is one of the highest known to our laws, and consists in taking life with premeditation and de-sign. Intentional taking of life where it is inexcusa-ble is murder. In this particular case the facts are briefly these. Lawrence Reilly had been mar-ried to one Anne Golding, when she was yet very young he was more advanced in years. They had lived not in the relation of husband and wife, but apart, in some way, presumed

briefly these. Lawrence Reilly had been married to one Anne Golding, when she was yet very young: he was more advanced in years. They had lived not in the relation of husband and wife, but apart, in some way, presumed to be in consequence of a disagreement between them, or between his wife's mother and himself. About five months previous to the murcers, pirsoner was invited to reside at his father-in-law's house, although there was no congenial feelings existing between any of the parties. Some time in June last there was some cause of disturbance, which was followed up by Reilly to put an end to life. For that purpose he purchased a dirk-kinife and kept it until he had an opportunity of carrying out his pian. On the day named in the tadictment (28th of June) Golding had left the house, and he was shaving in a room adjacent to the one containing his wife, his mother-in-law and Elizabeth Conroy. He seems to have come to the determination of then effecting his purpose, and, advancing from the place where he was shaving, he inflicted a mortal stab in Mrs. Golding's heart. He then went into the room where his wife was, and Elizabeth Conroy interfering to get her out of his way, he stabbed her and then stabbed his wife in half a dozen places, so as to cause death in a few moments. He then came down stairs and was arrested. We suppose that the hostility that had been engendered between the parties is the explanation of the act, and will proceed to call witnesses. We suppose there will be no contest about the actual murder, but the design, or whether the party at the time was capable of designating at all, must be the turning point of the case.

Elizabeth Conrop was the firstwitness called—I know Laurence Reilly was at the house of Golding Esta June last; Mr. and Mrs. Golding, Anne Golding, Esta June last; Mr. and Mrs. Golding, Anne Golding Esta June last; Mr. and Mrs. Golding, on one front room, second story; it was about 7 o'clock, or a little after, he shave himself, or party above himself, own, front reom, second hour from the time Beilly left breakfast room till he came back; when she came into the room he was sharing; he was engaged in shaving when he was requested to leave the room; I did not notice how far he had progressed in shaving; he had everything fixed there to shave, and had his ration and soap; he was standing before the glass, shaving materials lying in front of glass; I did not notice his face; did not notice whether he touched his face with the razor; I was in the room while the request was made to Reilly to leave; do not recollect whether Mrs St. George came into the room or not; do n't know whether I saw busy awming. Mrs. Golding. Anne Golding, misself and Laurence Reilly were in room when the request was made for Keilly to leave; Really remained in bedroom about live or ten minutes.

Mirs. St. George before I heard scream in hall or not; was busy sewing; Mrs. Golding; Anne Golding; myself and Laurence Reilly were in room when the request was made for Reilly to leave; Reilly remained in bedroom about five erten minutes.

Q. What transpired in that breakfast room; what was said or done by Mrs. Golding or Anne or any body else while Reilly remained in bedroom;

A. I said nothing to any person while Reilly was in the bedroom; Mrs. Golding teld Laurence Reilly he could come out of the room and finish shaving; heard nothing else said; at the time Mrs. Reilly was in breakfast room, near the door's inding up, the door was partly shat when Reilly was room; do not har either Mrs. Golding or Anne say he may have cut his throat; Reilly did not come out of room immediately after Mrs. Golding and he might come out; he came out about five minutes afterwards; it was Mr. and Mrs. Golding's bedroom; did not hear either Mrs. Golding said he might come out; he came out about five minutes afterwards; it was Mr. and Mrs. Golding's bedroom; long; she went into the hall; Anne Golding and myself were in breakfast room when Reilly came out; I was not paying attention to what Mrs. Golding and myself were in breakfast room when Reilly came out; I was not paying attention to what Mrs. Golding told Reilly; my sale was toward the door when I was seving; I had been there just a week before this cacuminatine took place; I was there about a month before, a few days; Reilly was then in the family; had been in the family before that; about air months before, when he occasionally called in the evenings, but was not boarding with the family; nothing occurred between Reilly, Mrs. Golding, or Anne to create any ill feeling between Reilly was then in the family and been in the family paying attention of the garret; during the last week I was there Reilly slept with the garret; during the last week I was there Reilly slept with Bridget Reilly; Mrs. Golding, or Anne to create any ill feeling between Reilly was turned first part of w

had some away before that talk took place; do not jemember that Mrs. Golding made any reply.

By a Javor-Was she speaking about herself drowning or Ruily.

By a Javor-Was she speaking about herself drowning or Ruily.

By a Javor-Was she speaking about herself drowning or Ruily.

By a farmer transact was examined before Justice Boswell; the conversation about drowning came up in this way; witness saked Reily to take her out sailing; she told him she would go if Anne would go; he said he would not ask her; she said it would be no use to ask, as she would not powith him; her mother said he would not have a hair of her head for a thousand or a hundred years; after she had left the room Anne said something about drowning; winess del not take particular notice what.

Cross examination remained—I did not slate on my examination before further Boswell that Reilly was deranged or highly; I said he complianced of being sink; he had complianced sometime during the week; he did not state the nature of the disease.

Bridger Roories, for prosecution, swern—Was at the house of Mr. Golding at the time this affair took place; took breakfast there; saw Beilly a few minutes before he killed them; he was shaving himself in the room he killed them; he was shaving himself in the room he killed them; he was shaving himself in the room he killed them; he was shaving himself in the room he killed them in left the room and went down stairs, to the foot of the stairs; did not remain there long; did not see Mrs. Golding stairs; did not remain there long; did not see Mrs. Golding at all went down stairs; he had not apack; as we have a down stairs; he had not apack; as we have a down stairs; he had not go in; met a woman commo out; I then came back to the door; the woman was Mrs. Miles; went back to the door; the woman was Mrs. Miles; went back to the door with her, eaw Mary Golding (my aust) had fell at the fact of the sairs; she did not apack; saw in blood at that time; the lattice of the same day; Mr. Miles is the man's same that poked d

garret; Tuesday night I slept in the room where they were killed; I think it was Thursday night when I came into the room where Ann alept; I recodlect of Redlij's sinter being there; don't recollect and that weak or not; she sleek with Ann Golding part of the time; she also slept with me in the garret; don't recollect anything in hadang something strange in his conduct which in the garret, but in the room where they were killed; it might be shout two weeks before; there was something over him, he said, that he could not avoid it; I don't know what he meant; he was talking to Mra Golding; see night when I was sleeping in the garret of the house of the hed in which Ann and rovself were alreading; we did not let him take them off; he had clothes emough on his bed; Margaret Gilrov also slept in the garret, I himk; a the time Redlij took off the clothes he did not state him object; I asked what he was about; he said, "Nothing."

To a Juror—That was the reason! I changed my lodgings. I remained in garret during the remainaler of the night he attempted to pull off the clothes; I don't know whether it was that morning or not that he was lying on the boards with a sheet over him.

Robert Anderson. Coroner of Williamstong affirmed—I know Patrick Golding; I held the laquests on the bedies of Mary Golding and Ann Redly on the 28th of Jone last; at Patrick Golding's house; the wounds fon the body of Mary Golding shouse; the wounds fon the body of Mary Golding shouse; the wounds fon the body of Mary Golding shouse; the wounds fon the body of Mary Golding shouse; the wounds fon the body of Mary Golding shouse; the wounds fon the body of Mary Golding shouse; the wounds for the art.

me.
Q — What statements were made by Reilly at tha Nime?
(Objected to—objection overruled.)
Q — What was said to Reilly when he appeared before

What statements were made by Reilly at that the Conjected to-objection overruled.)

Q — What was said to Reilly when he appeared before you—I saked him whether he was married to this wom the told him he had no counsel and was accused of an awfettime, a saked him whether he was married to this wom the told him he had no counsel and was accused of an awfet witnesses that we intended crawining before Reilly was brought up; there was a note made of what he did state; it is centianed as the minutes of testimony; he came there in the custody of two officers; I had made out a requisition on the keeper of the cells for Reilly; he was brought there pusioned. I think; a great deal transpired that was not taken down.

The Court asked the District Attorney whether he intended to give the oral evidence. He replied he did, and the Court thought it might be rejected. Those facts would probably not be contested; and it was not worth while to embarrase the oase with exceptions. [Evidence ruled out.]. Marrower Course, a young grid about twelve years of age, sworn—Was in the house of Mr. Golding when Mrs. Golding and Anne Reilly were killed; was there at breakfast; I went into the entry to sweep the stairs; while I was weeping the stairs! I heard screams and turned round; saw prisoner with his arm raised; I saw something like a blade in his hand; it was abining; I saw mother (Mary Golding) coming down stairs, and I ran out of her way; I went out on the stoop; she came all the way down stars, she fell when she came down; I then went into the next house (Mr. Murphy's) and came right out, and hack; there was a crawd round the door; I saw Laurence Reilly come down the stoop; did not notice any one have held of him; I had seen Reilly between breakfast; time and the time he had; the shad; saw him standing at table shaving; mother was at head of stairs when I saw Reilly with aine in his hand; is whin it he reakfast room; meher was the length of the entry from Mr. Whill with a shad in the roam in the house in the shad, saw in one at the

cross-examination—Priconer sign the house, and also in the street.

Diswrct Attorney then read the deposition of Dr. Hogeboom, taken before Jusuce Boswell—Am a physician in Williamsburg; I saw the bodies of Mary Golding and Amerike; was sworn on the Coroner's Jury; the cause of her death was a wound in the chest, wheh penetrated through the left lung, and went to the cavity of the periodium, causing death by homorrhage; produced by a same sharp pointed instrument, long enough to reach the heart, about 4 inches in length, (kuice here exhibited.) which would be sufficient; Ann Reilly's death was caused by a wound in the cavity of the heart, by a similar instrument, and the knife shown would be sufficient to produce it; I saw Etizateth Couroy injured in the left side, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or a makes been when a periodic field have been cound in Mary Golding sufficient to cause death; did not look for any more; I saw six wounds on the holy of Ann Reilly; I examined but one; that was sufficient to cause death; on Elizabeth Couroy I saw but one would, a stab in the region of the vital organs.

Chas. L. Hoognoom.

The prosecution rested here, and by consent of

The prosecution rested here, and by consent of both parties, the Jury were allowed to separate until this morning at 10 o'clock.

### Later from Texas.

We have advices from Galveston, Texas, to the 28th ult.; one week later. Intelligence had reached there from the Brazos, confirming the report that General Uragua had arrived at Matamoros with 800 men, with several pieces of artillery and one mortar, to reenforce General Avalos. General Caravejal had not more than five or six hundred men. The Mexican troops in Matamoras number 2009.

The Mexican troops in Matamoras number 2,000.

The Austin Gazette of the 22d ult., speaking of the Legislature, says that the House had adopted a report from its Committee on Public Debt, on a petition for relief for property destroyed by the army of Texas, as well as by the enemy, during the revolution, adverse to granting such relief.

The great question of the public debt had not even been touched.

The great question of the public debt had not even been touched.

The Star saws that the entire cotton crop of Washington. County is yet at hand. Most of the cotton; and nearly all the sugar grown upon the Brazos is yet in possession of the planters. The river is now up and promise a heavy business for steambouts.

The Committee appeinted by the late Railroad Convention at Austin, reported resolutions requesting the Legislature to set apart \$3.000.000 as an internal improvement found, to be lent by the State to such enterprise of internal improvement as may be undertaken by any chartered Company in this State—that is, in aid of canals, navigable streams, railroads and plank-roads, in the manner proposed in their report, asking the Legislature to give a bonus of 5.000 arcs of band for every mile of railroad constructed in the State, and requesting the incorporation of a company to construct a railroad passing nearly through the entire State of El Paso, reserving the privilege of tapong said road at any point; and further, that a liberal denation in land be made in aid of the construction of the same.

ping said read at any point; and further, that a liberal denation in land be made in aid of the construction of the same.

The resolutions met with some opposition in the Convention, and, after discussion, were referred back to the Committee for amendment, to be acted on at a subsequent meeting.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 26th ult. says:

"We neglected to notice the departure of Gen. Harney in our last issue. We learn that the General is on a visit to the frontier posts on the Rio Grande for special purposes. We hazard the idea that the will have an eye on those patriotic gentlemen who feel so sensibly the wrongs of the unfortunate subjects of our sister Republic.

Col. Johnson, of the topographical corps, arrived at San Antonio on the 18th inst., after a long and laborious tour on the frontier.

At an election held in Victoria County, there were eighty-three votes in favor of the Countylaubscribing \$15,000 to the capital of the San Antonio and Merican Gulfraniforal, and elevon votes against if.

Gen. Santh arrived at Camp Belkmap on the 3d ult, and left on the 5th for a new post, to be established on the Clear Fork of the Brazes. It was expected that the General would arrive at San Antonio on or about the 19th December. The officers at Camp Belkmap peak in the highest terms of the beauties of the surrounding country.

Major, Dannell, Paymaster U. S. Army, arrived at San Antonio on the 17th ult. from Fort Mason, bringing with him two more of the Mexican prisoners given up by the Camanchies, one eleven and the other twelve years old. They were delivered voluntarily to Major Merrill, at Fort Mason. They are said to be very interesting children, and must have been taken when very young, as they have agreen away from the Fort and gained the Indian camp; but the old chief Ketumpse again delivered them up. They were delivered voluntarily to Major Merrill, at Fort Mason. They are said to be very interesting children, and must have been perfectly attached to the Indians, having rea way from the Fort and gained the

RAVELS AT HAVANA.-This surprising family perform in Cuba in the next month—conse-quently remain in New-York but a short time long-er. This evening they play at Niblo's two favorite Pantomimes—Kim-ka and Jocko.

[Advertisement.]—The Franklin Building Association.—A special meeting will be held at Washington Hall, corner of the Bowery and Hesterst., on Wedgesday evening, Dec. 10, at 7; o'clock. Remember that three dollars paid monthly into this association will, in the course of a few years, create for the depositor the sum of \$800. All who want to purchase a home can, by the same agency, accompish it. None are too poor, none too rich, to avail themselves of its advantages. Join now.

By-Laws can be obtained gratuitously, either at the meeting or at the Secretary's Office.

Samuel F. Bartol, President.

C. Z. Pond, Secretary, Office No. 13 Spruce-st.

Advertisement. — SECOND MANHATTAN BUILDING Association.—This Association is rapidly filling up. It has been in existence but two mouths, and yet it numbers its members by hundreds.—Every person who pays rent should join and join now, as the possibility is that the entrance fee will be increased after the next monthly meeting. The Secretary's office is at No. 13 Spruce-st., second floor. [Advertisement.]-Second MANHATTAN

Advertisement. |- For family groups, single large portraits, or perfect miniatures, set in rings, lockets, breastpins, medallions, &c., go to Root & Co.'s Gallery, No. 163 Broadway, corner of Probable of the contract of the con